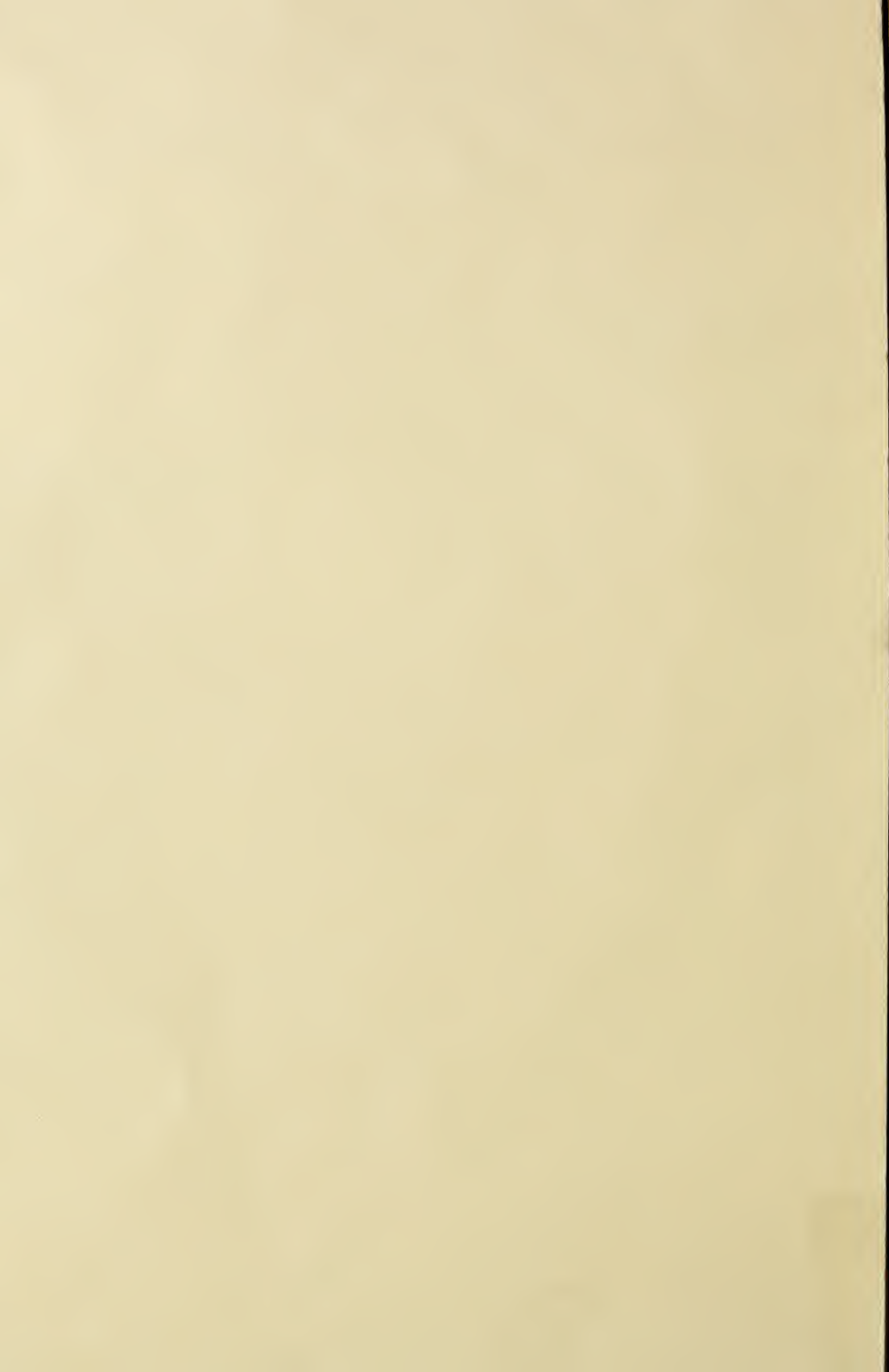


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**LABOR PRINCIPLES AND MR.
McGLYNN.**

The Farmer perhaps is as deeply interested in these questions, which have recently been made prominent, as any class of our citizens; for if in the midst of harvest, for example, he is liable to the unpleasant features of strikes, it becomes a very serious affair. We therefore express our convictions in the premises as plainly as possible, making the recent action of Dr. McGlynn, and the earnest support given him by the K. of L. as the basis of our comments.

This case, aside from any religious, sectional or political standpoint, has occupied considerable of our attention, as well as the attention of every thoughtful man, conversant with the affair. It is to our mind a very simple thing, and all the martyrdom, proscription or persecution disappears as soon as it is properly examined. Let us take some similar cases entirely disconnected with this one. For example: when a person becomes a Knight of Labor, he pledges himself to abide by

the laws of the order, and if he does not obey those laws, he is at once censured, turned out and perhaps handled roughly. If ordered out on a strike, he must obey promptly, or suffer the penalties of disobedience; and we have all seen during the past year what those penalties are. The laws of any organization must be obeyed by its members, or the members must repudiate the organization. Perhaps there is no organization more strict in this particular than the labor unions in our country. If a working man should exercise his individual desire and continue to labor in a proscribed shop, he is by no means regarded as a hero; but the derisive title of "scab" is applied to him.

Dr. McGlynn's case is analogous to this. As a Catholic priest, he is pledged to obey the rules of the Catholic church. If he disobeys them, the church will examine into the matter, and deal with him according to its laws. There is not a particle of justice in his claiming to be a member, and yet setting the rules of his church at defiance. When summoned to Rome to explain his conduct, if he had

gone promptly and set forth clearly and strongly the reasons for his conduct, he would be a hero. Otherwise he is only standing where the disobedient Knight of Labor is standing, and the terms of derision applied to the recreant Knight are properly belonging to him.

As to the idea that he is only exercising the right of independent opinion and action which belongs to everyone; the same might be said of the workman, who preferred to earn half a loaf by staying in the shop at work, when his brother workmen had left. In each case by joining an organization this independence was given up, and the only way to get it back, would be to withdraw from the organization. The argument against the action of the Catholic church, is just as strong against all other churches, and against all other organizations where individual rights are surrounded. Over the Knights of Labor, Powderly is a much more powerful Pope at present, than is the Pope of Rome over the Catholic priests of America. So long as Dr. McGlynn remains a member of the Catholic priesthood, let him obey the order of his Pope; his remedy is a withdrawal of his connection there, and a resumption of all the rights he resigned originally. If he refuses to withdraw, let him obey the laws of his church. In the present condition of civilized society, individual members are never wholly independent, and it is nonsense to say that none of their rights should be given up for the general good. Government implies a giving up of individual rights by those who are governed, and this for the general welfare. The best government we believe to be that of our own country, because here less demand is made upon the individual for the giving up of his natural rights, than in any other land; but if no rights are surrendered to government then no government can exist. Dr. McGlynn, on this principle, gave up his rights to

his church, he should obey or he should take himself away.

It is not, by any means, a question as to the correctness of his speeches, or the right of every man to express his opinion and vote as he may think proper. These things do not belong at all to the question. Having made certain pledges to his church, has he violated those pledges? and does he still claim to be a good member of his church? The Pope wishes to be able to answer these questions; and Dr. McGlynn should be willing to enlighten him. He is bound to do it, or renounce his allegiance.

Now, let us come home to the Farmers. The same principle applies to them and their employes. The laborers resign certain rights when they engage to do the Farmer's work, and agree to be governed by certain rules. If they are not willing to abide by the rules, the only method is to depart. It would be a very strange position for the farm hand to take, that he had a perfect right to plow in any field he should desire, simply because the Farmer had engaged him to plow. Or, that he had a perfect right to leave the work the Farmer appointed for him, and go about some other work which would be an injury to the Farmer. Dr. McGlynn stands in this position to his church. His church had appointed him to do a certain specified work, and he leaves that work to engage in some other work which the church believes will be an injury. There is too much of this spirit abroad, where workmen instead of laboring for the interest of their employers, glory in doing all they can against their employers' success. We do not believe that any of this class from Dr. McGlynn down to the humblest farm hand, should be held up as models, as heroes, as worthy of our sympathy and imitation.

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FARM WORK FOR MARCH.

This month farm work fairly begins. It is more than probable, from the weather during our past winter, that we shall be favored with an early spring, and if so, every farmer should be ready to embrace the opportunity to get ahead his spring work. Plowing ought to be done whenever the ground is in order.—Plow deep on rich soils, but shallow when a poor strata is reached turning up not more than an inch of the sterile clay to mix with the top soil. But we advise sub-soiling all such land that requires shallow plowing, and we would also sub-soil all ground where the bottom of the furrough is compact and hard, that the roots of plants shall meet with as little difficulty as possible in their progress in search of food. We like early plowing, because it gives time to disintegrate the soil and destroy the weeds as they appear, by frequent harrowing.

Tobacco.

Finish sowing tobacco seed. During seasonable weather continue the preparation for market the crop that is in the barn. Admit the air and sun on all clear, pleasant days, but close the houses tight during stormy and windy weather. Assort the crop well when stripping, and keep each sort separate when conditioning and packing. Do not have the bundles too large, and have the leaves as straight and outspread as possible. Once bulked in proper shape, each bundle or hank will retain the neat appearance until it is inspected and sold. Much depends upon the neatness and care bestowed, as to the value the buyer puts on it.

Oats.

The soil best suited to the oat crop is a deep, rich and heavy loam, inclining to clay rather than sand. The composition of the oat, both grain and straw, show that potash and phosphates are essential to the

vigorous growth of this cereal, therefore manures used should be rich in potash, and phosphoric acid. The land ought to be well prepared.

The earlier the oats can be seeded when the frost is out of the ground, and the soil is in good condition to receive them, the better will be the probable yield.

Sow from two to three bushels to the acre, according to the quality of the land. Spread broadcast and harrow in.—Grass seed may then follow immediately, which should be bushed or lightly harrowed in, and the work finished off with the roller.

Sowing Clover Seed.

If the clover seed to be sown on winter grain was not seeded on the snow in February, as may sometimes be done to advantage, let the seeding be done as early in March as possible. It is a good practice to harrow in with a light harrow, and follow immediately with the roller. Where this cannot be done the seed has to take its chances, and more seed is required.

Quantity of clover seed to the acre—Not less than a peck of clover seed should be used if the clover is to be sown alone, and indeed if orchard grass is also to be seeded in the same ground, a peck of clover seed will not be found too much. The quantity of orchard grass usually seeded to the acre is a bushel. On good soil it is too little, as it is apt to grow in bunches, instead of forming a close mat as it ought to do as the clover dies out. At least half a bushel extra could be used to advantage, and it is best to moisten the seed before broadcasting it, but the seeding should even then be done in damp weather.

Manure.

Haul out the manure as fast as it is rotted sufficient, and spread it as fast as can be hauled out on the land intended for corn. The manure, if coarse, plowed under, when the ground is fit to plow, and if fine, or well decomposed, may be spread

on the land already plowed, and the harrow will intermix it with the soil.

Stock, Cattle, Sheep, &c

Milch cows, heifers, working animals and sheep require special attention during this month.

Early Potatoes.

In the Middle States, and certainly south Pennsylvania, the earliest planted potatoes generally yield the largest crops. The reason of this is that they need in the first stages of their growth, coolness and moisture. Later plantings are also necessary, as the earlier potatoes, if kept too long in the soil, often take on a second growth. But in spite of this disadvantage it is well to plant early, and as a precaution to plow deep and plant deep—4 or 5 inches. The two requisites of coolness and moisture are thus at least partially secured, and if a drought should come, the potato plants are better able to withstand it. But above all, the soil must be made light and loose. Too light and loose it can scarcely be—and it must contain those constituents in which the potato delights—especially an ample supply of potash. If this is not in the soil it must be furnished by wood ashes, or by the potash of commerce. Lay off the furrows two feet and a half apart, and six inches deep. In these spread well rotted manure. Cut the sets from large and well matured potatoes. When the plants come up, broadcast over them to each acre, four bushels of wood ashes mixed with a bushel of plaster. Keep at all times the soil light and loose and keep down weeds, using the shovel plow from time to time.

The popular sorts for early potatoes are the Early Rose and the Snow Flake, and for later and late winter sorts to be planted in May, we have the Peach Blow and the Peerless. In planting potatoes we would recommend that some of the new sorts be annually tried on a small scale, say, plant a peck or a bushel of each

new kind you buy and see if, under the same treatment, they are more profitable than the older sorts that you have grown.

GARDEN WORK FOR MARCH.

A well conducted garden is a necessity for every rural home. It is an economical luxury—a comparatively cheap comfort and an interesting and profitable appendage to home pleasures and requirements. It is a source of health and enjoyment to every member of the family household. To have a garden suitable to the number of the members of a family, requires but a small space well enclosed. The expense in money, time and labor is comparatively small in proportion to the value of the products grown. The chief requisites are a deep, rich alluvial soil with Southern exposure if possible. If the ground requires it, underdrain thoroughly. Have no large trees in it. If the soil is sterile, enrich it with fertilizers and well rotted stable manure. If the soil is stiff clay, cultivate deeply and treat it with heavy applications of sand and coarse manure, wood's earth, &c., to change the character of the ground, rendering it lighter and more friable. Water should be convenient, in case, drought required artificial showering of the plants.

There should be in each garden a portion set apart for a full supply of the best varieties of all sorts of small fruits, unless these have a place in the orchard or some other part of the farm. To the small fruits your attention is drawn this month, such as currants, &c., they ought to be trimmed, thinned, shortened and arranged for the year, by tying up, or trained to trellisses, &c., worked about, manured and mulched with straw or leaves. The strawberry beds cleaned off and the plants regulated; the beds forked up, manured with well rotted manure. This need not be done before the last of the month.

In the vegetable garden, asparagus beds should be cleaned off, manure forked in and a dressing of salt given.

Early Peas.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground, prepare a bed for early peas. Choose a warm exposure at this season, although as the season advances, the coolest spot in the garden must be selected for the later supplies of peas. Make the drills, as many as are needed for an early supply, two feet apart,—sow the peas along the drills, cover them well with earth, and when the peas are a few inches high, give them more earth, and proceed to stick them. Of late sorts we shall speak in our April number.

Plants in frames.—Give these plenty of air in moderate weather, and water them of evenings with tepid water.

Bunch Beans.—Plant a few rows of bunch beans.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—Choose for early crops of these roots, a warm and well protected part of the garden. The soil should be rich and not freshly manured, so far at least, as the carrots and parsnips are concerned, or they will be apt to grow forked and fibrous. The beets will be benefited by a dressing of salt, and like a compacter soil than the carrot and parsnip. The rows for carrots and parsnips may be made from 12 to 15 inches apart, and for beets, from 18 to 24 inches, although many gardeners plant these roots much closer.

Onion Seed.—Drill in onion seed this month, as early as the ground admits.

Early Potatoes.—Set these in as early as possible. See farm work in this number.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.—Set out plants, or new beds be formed for raising plants from the seed.

FINE horses are the finest ornaments you can have on your farm. They are generally not only ornamental, but useful as well.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

CAUSE OF THE APPARENT DEPRESSION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

To undertake to account for the low prices of grain and other products of the soil by the old cry of over production will not hold water. Other causes far more potent are at hand to explain low prices. To enter fully into the whole details of the subject would occupy too much space; but the simple remark, "the high price of gold," tells the story. In former times, in the days of paper or bank inflation, when almost every mountain top or secluded valley had a paper machine, i. e. a State bank, with full authority to issue bits of paper and call it money, money was cheap and everything brought good prices; especially imported articles, which required the shipment of gold or silver to buy. And at this point I wish the reader to remember that at the time to which I refer 412½ grains of silver (our dollar) was worth more than 232-10 grains of gold, (our gold dollar.) Hence one of our silver dollars would buy more goods in London than our gold dollar, and the same can be said of the Mexican, South American or any other silver coin of the same weight.

During these times, England, France, Germany and other countries were heavy traders in our productions; not however with money, but with their manufactured goods, all having an enormous profit put on them; and they could well afford to pay us high prices for our wheat, corn, butter, &c., with rail road iron at one hundred dollars a ton, watches one to two hundred dollars a piece. I paid forty dollars for the works alone of an English watch in 1850, and now can buy a better American watch, case and all complete, for \$15, and will forfeit the price, if the latter does not keep better time than my English one ever did. Compare our dress goods, our cotton goods, our locks, chains, &c. to

the prices paid for the English, and it will be seen why they took all our products, all our State and city stocks, rail road bonds, stocks, &c., &c., and not satisfied with these took all our gold and silver, leaving us the bits of paper above alluded to; and when many of these secluded banks were found in Scottsville, Howardsville and other places not now remembered, the holder of the paper was informed "we have suspended."

In 1857 the writer having fifty dollars to pay in New York, went from bank to bank in Baltimore with a five dollar bill, demanding, or rather begging, for silver to save the ten per cent premium that one of the banks was demanding on the draft from New York which they held. In reply to their answer, "we have suspended," I told them, I had not, and I wanted the silver or a protest, and from the different banks I got my fifty dollars of silver and saved my five dollars. Referring to that year, I find we imported 333 millions of merchandise, and exported 278 millions of merchandise and sixty millions of coin and bullion; and how many rail road bonds, of which many were never worth a dollar, it is hard to find out. Enough to know they brought good prices, payable in manufactured goods; but not a dollar in money. This brings me to the point I am aiming at: the apparent low price of farm products. The ships coming here now for our goods, instead of coming loaded down with rail road iron at 60 to 100 dollars a ton, and everything used in the shop and on the farm, from a cow bell to the smallest item on a carriage, cart or plow, have their ballast of coal ashes, water, stones, &c.; and what they buy means 23 2-10 grains of gold, or its equivalent, for every dollar's worth of grain they buy. Their silver is no longer money, but worth in our market about 90 to 95 cents an ounce of 480 grains; and they are no longer able to buy

our grain payable in watches, iron, plated ware, silks, calicoes, muslin, &c. with an enormous profit on them, due to the starving prices paid for labor. My son, who was in a large silk factory in Italy some months ago, was informed by the man in charge that they paid their numerous hands from one-half to one frank a day, (10 to 20 cents). This might give a living on macaroni for breakfast, supper and dinner, but our laborer would hardly be satisfied with it. American genius, push and enterprise have overcome cheap labor by their improved machinery; hence, with a little protection, can afford to pay fair prices for labor, so that men can get a taste of meat and other good things unknown to thousands on the other side.

I am employing at this time a German who is an able bodied man, sober, honest and industrious, who, in Germany, worked for ten cents a day, and only got hog meat on Thursdays; but here gets his beef as well as hog meat, and white bread instead of his old black bread, and has saved enough in one year to send to Germany and bring over his son and daughter.

To obtain a remedy for the depression of farm products has received the attention of able and experienced men, and among them a wide difference exists. On one side gold is claimed as our salvation, while on the other, the two metals gold and silver, are claimed as necessary for money; and the latter view I believe is the proper road to better times and better prices, for reasons to follow. The present geological knowledge of the earth forbids the idea that there is enough gold to represent the vast wealth of the world, silver is the money of the bulk of mankind and from the stone age to the present has been held as such. Its beauty and peculiar chemical nature, the great expense in getting it out of the bowels of the earth, all combine to prevent it ever being a cheap thing like paper. The great success

of the late German war enabled them to lay a heavy contribution on rich France, and suddenly put them in possession of a vast pile of silver, every dollar of which at the time was worth more than a gold dollar in the London market. Germany never having had any gold before, sold all their silver and suddenly drained the banks of their gold—the latter being the money of England—and in consequence the silver market was overstocked and has been, ever since the sinking of this immense pile of money. The United States has reversed this, and instead of calling 23 2-10 grains of gold a dollar; 412½ grains of silver have been made a dollar; but like the Mexican and South American dollars has only the value of a dollar in our own country. But, unlike almost all other countries, we have no debts to be paid in gold; hence exchange throughout the world is in our favor. Otherwise, this gold, as in olden times, when American goods were unknown, would pour into London, which, being the paymaster of the world, must have gold. As a pound sterling means 113 grains of pure gold—equal to \$4.86 65-100 of our money—and is that much money throughout the civilized world, England must have gold to pay with, whilst in our country 412½ grains of silver is a legal tender for all sums, and fortunately for us is worth more in our country, than English gold, as the daily quotations in the papers prove.

I quote the prices to-day of sterling payable in gold, silver or greenbacks: 4.83 to 4.83½, meaning that \$4.83 of our money will buy a telegram from the bankers transferring in London to any one designated one pound sterling in gold, worth \$4.86 65-100 and if brought to our mint would, with three grains more of gold added, come out a five dollar gold piece. This loss to the banker is due to the fact that it would be cheaper for him to do this than bring the gold over and pay

freight and insurance. The commercial world is indebted to this country and the yellow metal must come, and the small supply increases its value and the natural result is a depreciation of everything else. At this point the question may well be asked, where is the remedy? And the answer is a simple one: more money. Money that will pass as such on all the continents of the world; and if Germany, France, Spain, Italy and the United States could join hands and restore silver to that position where it formerly stood as money, 15½ to 16 ozs. of silver would be equal to one dollar of gold. The purchasing power of the world would be at once increased twenty-five per cent and the silver coins of all nations would flow from mint to mint and values would at once increase and thereby start better times.

Before the sale of Bismark silver, our dollar of 412½ grains was worth in London in gold from 103 to 107 cents, as well as ten of our dimes before they were debased in 1853.

This relative value of silver and gold had continued for over two hundred years, and the Spanish, Mexican and American dollar always bought a dollars' worth of goods in the markets of the world, while at present they only purchase about 75 cents worth. If the nations spoken of would unite, it might prove the means of driving England into it; for with her selfish desire of grabbing the world's gold it is not likely that any other plan could succeed. The natural loss of trade would bring her to terms, as many of the thinking men of England are already agitating the subject, and attribute the great depression in trade to the small supply of money—*gold!* and to keep it there the prices of goods, formerly purchased with rail road iron, &c. must be kept down. At the present state of the exchange the advance of twenty-five per cent in cotton, corn, tobacco, &c., would soon draw from

the vaults of the Bank of England the hundred millions of gold she is fighting so hard to keep; and the flow of it, which has been from this country for near a hundred years, would set this way; and the advance of interest by the Bank of England to 8 or 10 per cent—the usual plan adopted by the Bank to arrest the drain—might not accomplish the desired end; and then the cry of silver might be heard by selfish England, greedy Germany and debt ridden France, Spain and Italy.

Rock Hall, Md.

A. P. SHARP.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

HINTS ON TREE PLANTING.

The forestry advocates may be enthusiasts, yet there are few, if any, readers of the MARYLAND FARMER who would not do well to plant a few trees, for fruit, shade, or ornament, or all three, each year. Spring is the best and most convenient season for tree planting. Many seek to hasten results by planting large trees, for he who plants trees must wait comparatively a long time for results. But planting large trees is not the proper way in which to hasten results. Small trees will be ahead of large ones in thrift and size ten years after transplanting. When large trees are removed from the earth in which they are standing, a large part of their root formation, and that part through which they get nearly all their food, is necessarily sacrificed. Hence, if the tree does not die, it grows slowly for a year or more. The smaller tree is brought to its new situation with a much less sacrifice of root formation. Therefore it grows faster and has more thrift, it soon surpasses the larger tree in size; and, being more thrifty, better withstands the attacks of disease and insects.

The proper way to hasten results is to give good food and care. A tree is a gross feeder. Its stem occupies little space,

likely not more than a hill of corn, yet that stem ascends from a large mass of roots and bears a heavy top; if the tree is thrifty a large amount of plant food passes through that stem, from the roots to the leaves. This food must be got from the soil. If the ground in which the tree stands is liberally and frequently manured, the growth of the tree will be much increased. This equally plain—so plain that there is no need of argument to prove it—that good care will hasten the growth of the tree. Prominent points in the care of the tree will be stirring the soil about its roots, especially while it is young, for this will attract its roots to a larger growth—toward and through the loose earth; and, as plant food is available only when it is soluble, stirring the ground increases the amount of food available to the tree; and, another of these prominent points—keeping the tree as free as possible from all hurtful insects, and removing dead wood, the retention of which can work only injury.

Many tree planters do not realize that the trees they plant will soon be hearty eaters and require even more food than the ground can yield them. Hence they plant the ground in other crops, thus double cropping it, and with out manure. No wonder the trees are slow of growth, and often diseased. This failure to estimate properly the normal appetite of a tree leads to another error—planting too close. I observe that this error is much more common in the East than in the West—likely because in the East land is higher priced and the people are more economical. Of course the trees will have an abundance of space for some years after they are planted, but in time they will be so crowded that they can not get food enough and their tops must be malformed. He who plants trees must look fifteen years ahead.

Failing to look ahead until the trees

will have attained considerable size leads to another fault. The planting of quick growing trees, but trees that at no time can be highly desirable. It is much better to plant trees that will be slower to reach a certain size, but that in the end will be all that could be desired. It is too bad to wait for years for the result and then that result be disappointing; but such must be the case when these trees are planted. Faults are much more common among the fast growing than among the slow growing trees. If it is desired to have shade sooner than the slower growing trees will give it, slow and fast growing trees may be planted alternately, and the latter be cut out when there is no longer room for both. I am inclined to commend this plan, as it is apt to prevent crowding, for while this may exist for two or three years, the removal of one-half the trees, and the larger ones, will give the balance plenty of space. I have now growing a grove of walnuts and maples set alternately. Already the maples shade the ground quite well, yet the walnuts have room enough for both their roots and tops. Of course I shall cut out the maples in a few years.

I am not disposed to recommend the planting of any particular trees, because a tree that does well in one locality may prove a failure in another. In a general way, however, I can recommend the planting of fruit trees—for fruit only, never for shade or ornament. Fruit trees in the door-yard I consider objectionable. He who plants for ornament will do well if he selects any of the better sorts of ever-green trees, and the red elm or a few other of the forest trees—those with long, smooth boles, and well-shaped, spreading tops. For roadside or avenue planting, I consider nothing else the equal of the elm. For shade in pasture fields I have found nothing so good as the cotton wood. It grows rapidly, is hardy, is not injured by the trampling of cattle about it, has a

rather high, spreading top, and dense foliage. The nut trees are a class that has not received from us half the attention it merits. The nuts may soon be made the source of considerable income, while the timber of few other trees is so valuable, and nearly all are quite handsome trees.

J. M. S.

CONTROLLING FLOODS.

The excessive rainfall of certain seasons, whereby large areas of country are flooded with water, and much property and fertile soil swept away, has forced the attention of farmers and others to the subject of controlling the rainfall and preventing disaster by floods. There is a felt and pressing need of some check to the too rapid descent of large volumes of water from the hilly country to the low grounds; a need of some device to lock up the rainfall as it occurs, no matter how excessive, and letting it down gently without allowing it to become an agent of destruction.

Can this be done? We believe that it is both possible and practicable. A general system compelling concert of action throughout a section or state—a system of dams and ponds on all the small water courses, whereby the water falling on the hills would be checked in its downward flow, and not permitted to pour too hastily into the larger streams—would effect this. And further, such a system can be made not only a means of safety, but a source of profit to every individual land owner.

Hold the water back in the small streams and the larger ones will never overflow. Open ditches and water courses all over the land are the cause of destructive floods, because the water rushes down faster than the rivers can discharge it. This course is wrong. It is not necessary to the proper drainage of the up country, and it is certainly harmful to the people below.

A check may and should be put upon this to the mutual benefit of all the people. A system of dykes and ponds upon all the small brooks will accomplish it.

Water is useful for irrigation, and as furnishing cheap power for mills and factories. The water that falls upon a farm is the property of the owner of the farm, *if he will hold and utilize it*. The landowner may convert the water into money, or make money out of it, if he will retain it till it is wanted. Either himself or some one else will want it after awhile to grow crops or turn mills.

But if five or ten men neglect to hold back their part of the rainfall, and it gets off from their lands on to that of a person below them, that man has too much water and his property suffers. Are not those five or ten proprietors above him guilty of a wrong upon the one man—upon all below them in fact, on to whose lands *their* rainfall descends? Does not justice demand that the residents along the larger streams be protected, and that those above be required by law to hold their rainfall, so as to prevent it from becoming an agent of destruction?

This, it seems to us, ought to be required of every landowner as a matter of simple justice to his neighbor down stream, even were it impossible to derive any benefit from ponds of water on the farm.

But when we come to consider that farmers may convert the rainfall of one season into a means of gain in another, and thus get back ample pay for all their dams and dykes, the whole matter is invested with a new interest.

Dam the little streams of a farm, turn the water-fall, as far as may be necessary, into ponds, hold it to turn mills, saw wood, raise fish, irrigate gardens and fields, *or to sell to millowners below* in times of drought, and the excess of rain of one season becomes a source of profit for

another, and the *disasterous floods* of a rainy are prevented, and the holder of the water *makes money out of it*.

Is not the plan feasible, practicable, desirable? Could such a system be made general, would not floods be prevented and many thousands of dollars saved?

To the Editor of Maryland Farmer.

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

This topic is not neglected by writers, yet it is far from being worn out. If there is any topic that will bear appearance in a family paper—and such the agricultural paper always is—it is this of having everything in its place.

There is no need of argument with the readers of *Maryland Farmer* to prove that having no place for things or having things out of their place, is vexatious. They know this well enough—sad experience has removed the need of arguments. But we would have them recall some of the vexations they have been subjected to by having things out of place; for this will justify in their minds my urging them to make a place for each farm implement or household utensil, and keeping it in its place when it is not in use. If anything will make a man grateful to us for what we are writing, it is recollections of hunting for the hammer all about the house and barn, giving up the search and driving the nails (and mashing one on his left first finger) with the ax, and finding the hammer two days afterwards hanging on the fence, where he had nailed on a board.

Having a place for everything and keeping everything in its place saves time and bother. We would emphasize this fact because the usual excuse for not putting things in their places when done using them is that to do so takes too much time and is so bothersome. It avoids all hunting for things, for when they have a place and are in it, you know just where to go to

find them. The time lost in hunting things out of place is ten times that occupied in putting things in their place when you have done using them. Time has value, and no small value during the busy seasons of planting, cultivating and harvesting. Saving time is making money; hence it is a money-making thing to do—to have everything in its place. There may be a moral character to this, since we are assured that order is the first law of heaven, and nothing so creates disorder as having things out of place. It is the very essence of disorder. But we would urge having everything in its place, irrespective of its moral aspect; to do so *pays* in dollars.

It pays, not only because it saves time and vexation, but because it saves the things themselves. The axe, saw, hammer, spade, plow or mower out of place is exposed to the weather, and rust eats faster than wear. The articles out of place, lying in the grass or suspended in a tree, are rusting and rotting; and much sooner become useless than if they had been provided with a proper place and kept in it. The loss in this particular to each farmer who does not keep things in their places would pay his taxes twice over. More than this, the smaller articles are being constantly mislaid, not to be found again. Their loss is total.

If we have never been careful to have everything in its place, it is difficult for us to break off from our old, careless habits and adopt better ones. But we can all do this; and the sooner we do so, the richer and happier we will become.

Do not neglect books and papers that treat of farm matters, for they may give a great deal of aid to the man who reads with the purpose of gaining information.

Industry prevents vice.

Advantages of the Jerseys.

1. Jerseys make more butter annually, compared with the food they eat, than any other breed.

2. Jerseys make better butter than any other breed—better grain and better flavor.

3. Jersey milk is the most profitable, because it contains more butter per quart than that of any other breed, its cream rises quicker and its butter comes quicker.

4. Jersey butter brings from two to ten cents more a pound than any other, as a rule, throughout the United State; hence, on ninety farms out of a hundred where butter is a specialty, the introduction of Jersey blood will change butter-making from a dead loss to a net profit.

5. Butter farming is more profitable, healthful and refining than truck farming, beef farming, poultry or pig raising.

6. For every cent lost on account of the Jersey's small carcass, there are two cents gained on account of better butter and larger annual yield.

We want Holstein and Ayrshires for general milking and cheese supply; we want Shorthorns and Herefords for their beef; but the country wants the Jersey for her butter, so let us have an end to the opposition which this breed has met with for forty years. He who specializes wins. The "general purpose cow" is an impossible animal. Let each farmer decide whether all circumstances point to a beef, a milk, or a butter breed, and choose his stock accordingly.—*Live-Stock Monthly*.

CATARRH CURED.—A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 213 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

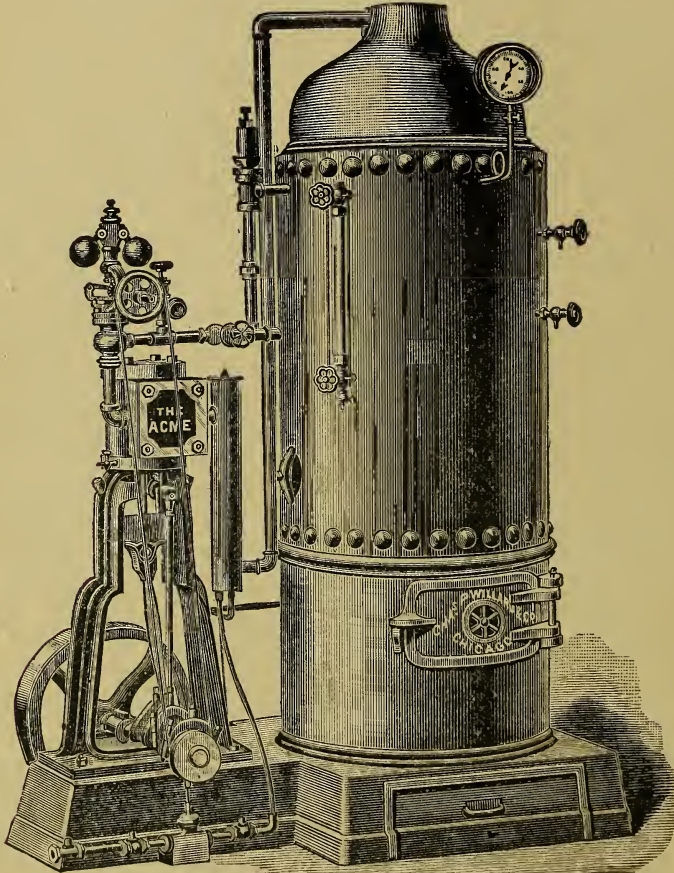
A Low-Priced Small Engine.

With an increasing introduction of steam power, for small industries, has come the necessity for a small, low-priced, safe engine, that could be operated without danger by persons not accustomed to the use of steam.

Messrs. Chas. P. Willard & Co., 284

and, is tested by hydrostatic pressure to more than double its ordinary working pressure.

The manufacturers guarantee that the cost of running where coal is not excessively high will not exceed one and one-half cents per horse power per hour. This is about one-third the cost of obtaining the equivalent power where kerosene oil engines are used.



Michigan St., Chicago, Ill., who manufacture a large line of small vertical and horizontal engines, have recently reduced the price of their 2 horse power "Acme" of which we give an illustration. It has boiler of plate steel, automatic boiler feed attachment, automatic pop safety valve,

This boiler and engine, complete and ready to run, is furnished for one hundred and fifty dollars by the manufacturers. Full description with letters from those who are using them will be cheerfully furnished to any of our readers, who will write to the above address and ask for them.

LIVE-STOCK REGISTER.

HOME-MADE MANURES.

This old subject can never become thread-bare so long as there are any depleted and worn-out farms. A large supply of stock-pen compost is yearly becoming more of a necessity on the farm, especially those whose soil has become exhausted of vegetable matter by the free use of commercial fertilizers. Without humus—vegetable matter—no soil can be fertile. Without home manures there can be, or rather is practically, no humus.

Humus is best and cheapest supplied by the application of ample quantities of litter. But litter, leaves, pine tags, straw, &c., is infinitely better after being thoroughly incorporated with the droppings of the stock-composted in the stock-pen.

During the busy season, farmers seldom think they can afford the time to properly litter all the stalls and stock-pens, and thus it too often goes undone. This is a mistake, involving serious loss in the future.

If farmers would bethink themselves to haul in a quantity of litter when they have leisure for it, enough to last them all the busy season, the trouble and loss would be easily obviated. Any old shed, or even a rail pen, would answer quite well enough for holding the leaves until wanted.

Stock-pen compost, if kept dry or only moderately moist, is the best form of home-made manures. Any and every kind of coarse litter that can be easily procured about the farm in sufficient quantity, answers well for bedding for the stock. The question whether pine tags, oak leaves, or straw makes the best and richest compost, need not trouble the farmer much. He is not likely to have any more manure than his farm needs,

and if there are not enough oak leaves or straw to litter all the stalls, he need not hesitate to substitute pine leaves instead.

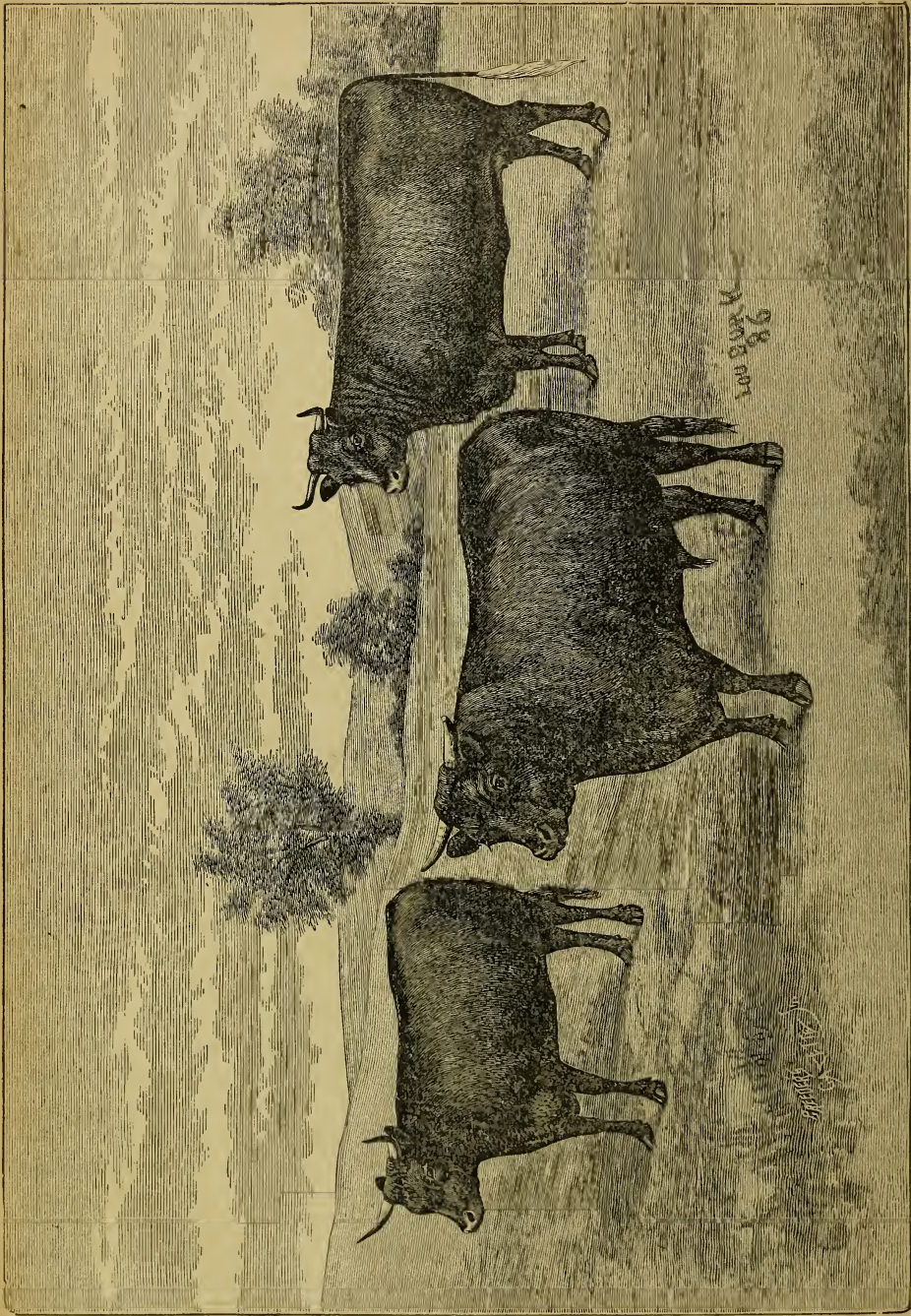
To make the most manure, litter the stalls as rapidly as they will bear it. But from time, say once a week, the bedding of every stall and pen should be forked over to mix the long and the short more evenly, and get all the manure nearer of a sort. The forking over process is really a very important matter, if the aim is to make a large quantity of really good manure.

A very large amount of fine stock-pen compost can be prepared on every farm, if due attention is paid to it. It ought to be the duty of some one on the farm to attend to the manure, and if the farmer is himself a working man, he is the proper one to see to it.

We insist that too little attention is paid by farmers to composting and manufacturing manures. It ought to be the leading idea, for it is the life of the farm and the source of profit.

PURE-BRED SUSSEX CATTLE.

We present our readers this month with an illustration of a group of Sussex cattle, sketched by Mr. Lou Burk from photographs by Prof. T. M. Schleier, Nashville, Tenn. The animals represented are the property of Mr. Overton Lea, of Lealand, Nashville, Tenn., a prominent importer and breeder of cattle of this breed. "The success of the artist, under difficulties (through some minor peculiarities are, perhaps, marked somewhat strongly), is fully attested," says Mr. Lea, "by the immediate identification by a young child of each individual animal in the picture (without knowledge whence the sketch



GROUP OF PURE-BRED SUSSEX CATTLE, Property of Mr. Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.

came or what it was intended to portray) from recollections of a herd of over forty of great similarity of type and color." The bull is General Roberts, and he is pronounced by competent and disinterested judges to be a model beef bull, of great scale, weight 2,209 lbs. at four years old, on grass and hay or bran with some grain during the coldest winter weather. He is compact, with small bones, carrying flesh in the most desirable parts, lithe and active withal, and of the splendid characteristic red color common to the breed. The owner's object in selecting the Sussex was to secure a breed possessed of the many admirable points of the Devon, but with the greater weight of the Short-horn and Hereford, and he feels justified in believing he has obtained it from the kindly manner in which they have multiplied and thrived under a radical change of climate and food, keeping fat and sleek on hilly pastures only moderately well set in grass.

TESTIMONY FOR SHEEP.

A prominent London journal recently stated that: "Amid all the crushing fall of prices for nearly all descriptions of British agricultural produce safe footing seems to be found only in high-class sheep." This testimony, coming from a source so reliable, especially emphasizes what has been so frequently asserted—that sheep husbandry is the sheet-anchor of British agriculture. The sheep—with its contribution to the fertility of lands from which enormous rentals necessitate the highest attainable yield; its peculiarity of adaptation to varied and changeable surroundings; its propensity to consume grains, vegetables, grasses, green or dried, its faculty for "helping itself" to much which would otherwise be lost to the husbandman; the always ready sale for its flesh and fleeee when put upon the market

in merchantable condition—has steadily and generally arrested the attention of the farmers of Great Britain who have yearly been compelled to an increasing regard for economies as yet ignored by their American cousins. Close students years ago asserted that "sheep husbandry is a necessity to the permanency of English agriculture," and the appreciative breeders of that country, recognizing this fact, early devoted themselves to the work of developing sheep of especial merit, characterized by their peculiarities of form, size, precocity, covering, etc., to the end that with animals, as with the yield from the land, there should be the least possible loss—the greatest possible return for the food consumed and the care bestowed. Efforts in this direction have been so far successful that at the present time throughout the Kingdom are to be found types of sheep peculiar fitted to their surroundings—the hardy Black-faces and Cheviots on the mountains of Scotland, the famed Southdown on the chalky hills of Sussex and Surry, the heavier-bodied Cotswold, and Leicester and Lincoln on the more fertile lands from which bountiful pasturage is a certainty—and a number of cross-bred types between these.

The time will come when something like the attention bestowed upon the sheep by the English farmers will be recognized as a necessity by the farmers of this country.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

DEAR SIR:—I see in your December issue a piece commending Mr. Bergh in his opposition to the docking of horse's tails. Mr Bergh is right, and both the docking of tails and the castration of horses should be abolished. The long tail besides being ornamental is of great value as a bush to protect the horse from

those insects which in summer so torment him. Evidently the tail should be left as nature intended it to grow. I do not think nature can be improved upon in this respect.

As to castration, I have always looked upon this as a wicked practice besides being an unnecessary cruelty. It is done because of fear of the male horse, to subdue his natural spirit and pride, and to make him more subject to the cowardly men who wish to drive him. But the male horse as God made him is the noble animal in shape, in endurance and in usefulness. He makes the best kind of a team horse for a farm, or for road, or for carriage purposes.

I am one who believe that God when he pronounced all the things he had made as "good," meant that they were good, and that man will always do right if he takes God at his word, and uses things as they are, considering them good to the end of time. He should put away all cruelty towards the dumb beasts, and treat all with respect, and trust in God for good in the future.

Little Valley, N. Y.

O. S. S.

FARMERS deserve some punishment for their neglect to participate in active politics with such effect as to make their wishes respected by the schemers who manage party affairs including selection of officers.

Weeds are so exhaustive that nothing is gained by letting them grow with the idea of having their growth as green manure to decay in the soil. The roots of annual weeds rob the soil near the surface, where it is naturally most fertile. Thus the same weight of weeds takes more fertility from the soil than the crops would do, and takes it whence it is most useful for the farmer.

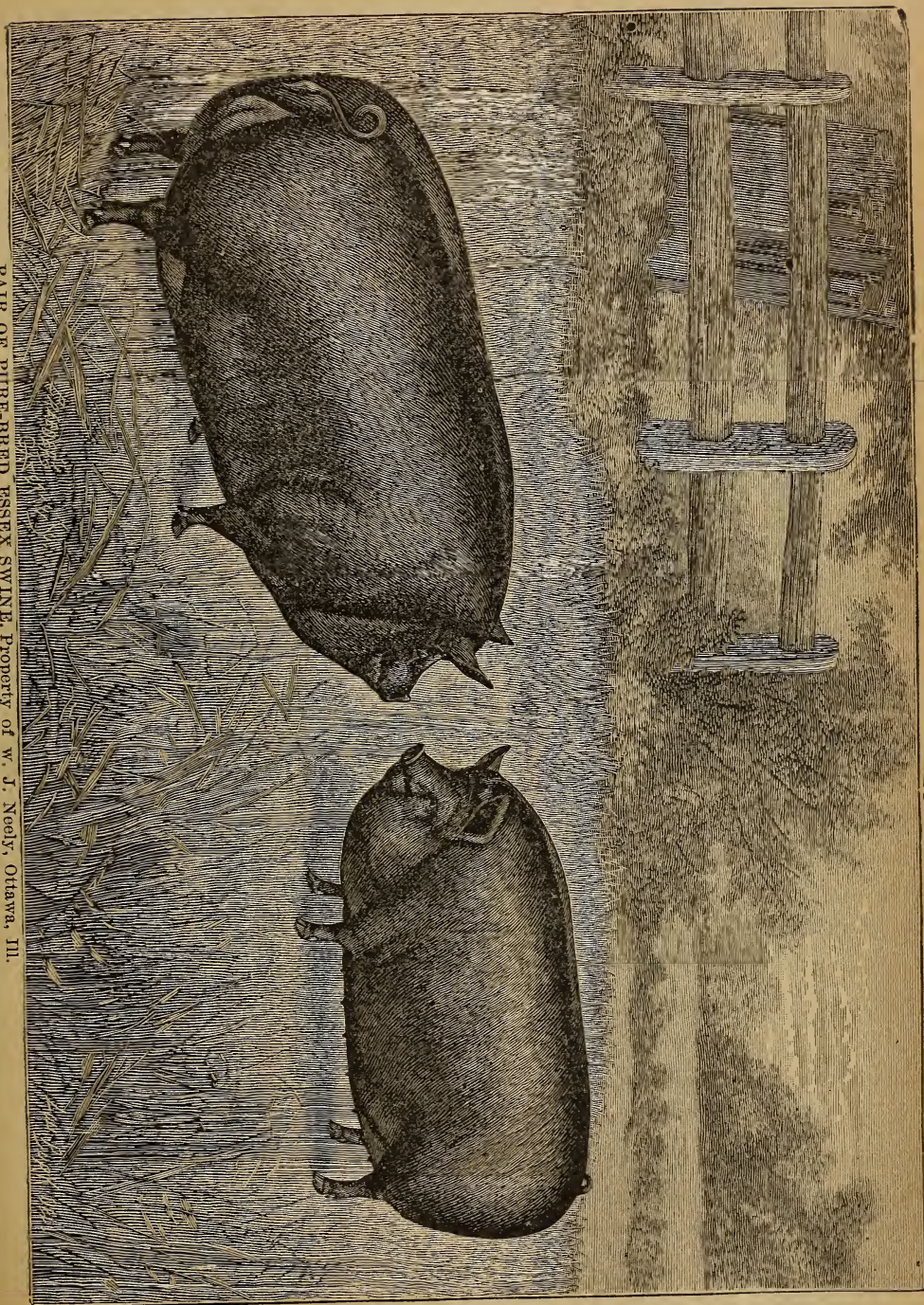
PAIR OF PURE-BRED ESSEX SWINE.

For the following description of cut of Essex swine, we are indebted to that excellent Journal, the *Breeder's Gazette*, published at Chicago.

"From some cause or other the Essex breed of swine appears to have rather lost caste in the great pork-producing regions of the Mississippi Valley, and yet it is doubtful if there exists anywhere a breed better adapted for crossing upon coarse-boned, slow-maturing sorts, for the purpose of effecting improvement in these particulars than the finely-formed, compactly-built Essex swine. Perhaps the general diffusion of the improved breeds throughout the entire pork-producing regions of the United States has made a cross of the Essex less desirable than formerly, but certainly with the possible exception of the Small Yorkshire, and the Suffolk, there is no breed of swine that is the equal of the Essex in early maturity, fineness of texture, and lightness of offal in proportion to gross weight. It is not a large-growing breed, in this particular taking rank with the smaller or medium specimens of the Berkshire and being about equal to the Small Yorkshire and Suffolk, in fact closely resembling the latter in every particular excepting in the color of the hair and skin, which is invariably black. Mr. Neely, although he has not sounded his trumpet to any great extent as a breeder of Essex swine, has for many years been very partial to this breed and has produced some of the best specimens the writer hereof has ever seen. The engraving was executed after a sketch from life by Mr. Burk who visited Mr. Neely's place expressly for the purpose.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year

PAIR OF PURE-BRED ESSEX SWINE, Property of W. J. Noely, Ottawa, Ill.



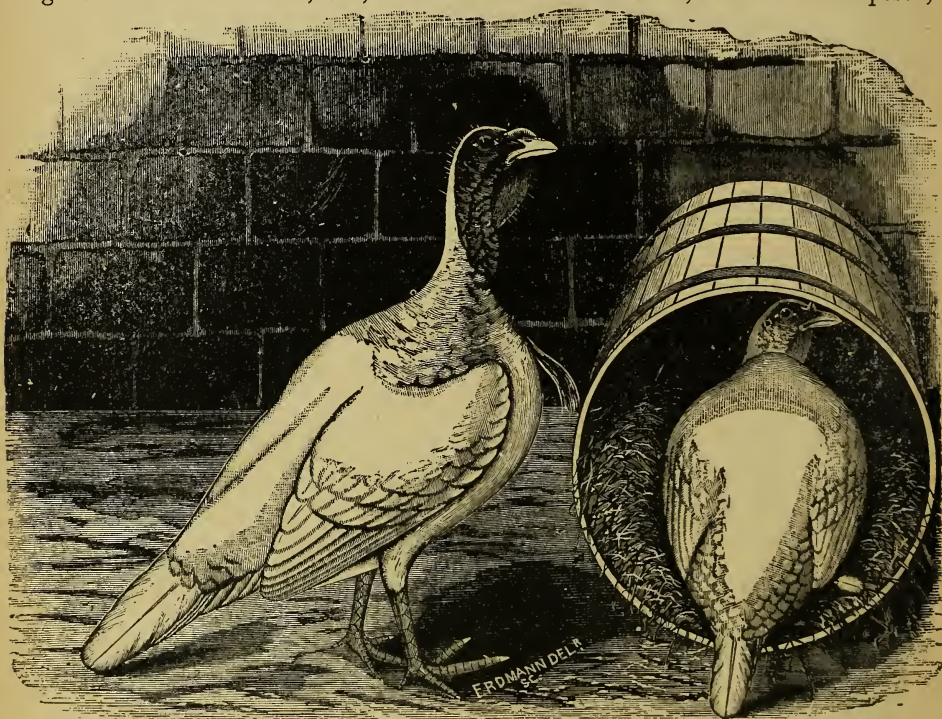
POULTRY HOUSE.

THE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY.

COLD WEATHER AND POULTRY.

Our engraving represents the white Holland Turkey. It is quite distinct from the common white Turkey in several very marked particulars. The plumage is a snow white, and has nothing of a yellow tinge about it. The breed, also, is much

The present winter is hard upon the flocks of chickens, no matter of what breeds; but it is especially hard upon those flocks whose ornaments are large single combs. After one or two days and nights of our late cold waves, where at all exposed,



larger than the common white, approaching in size the celebrated bronze turkey. They are quite hardy, more so than the common stock, good layers and mothers. They are not exempt from necessity which surrounds all turkeys, viz: That the young for about six weeks of their life should be kept dry. Turkeys thus young must not be exposed to dews or rain, as it is sure death to them. Bearing this fact in mind, the turkey crop may be made as certain as almost any other crop on the farm.

the single combed poultry have a sorry appearance. They show their suffering also in all their movements, and all promise of eggs must be abandoned until the combs are once more healed. The pea comb flocks are decidedly the best in such weather, and if the breed is blest with a heavy fluff, also, no serious inconvenience will result from the cold. Take these things into consideration, and bestow the very best of care upon your Leghorns, your Plymouth Rocks, and your costly Minor-

cas. Do not allow them to be exposed, for they will not seek shelter themselves until the frost has done its work. Give them all the sunlight in their quarters it is possible to give, and as soon as night falls, have a thick covering for the glass to keep out any cold that might penetrate there. Keep their water from freezing, and arrange it so that they can drink without wetting their wattles. Feed warm food in the morning and plenty of corn at night. Corn is heating and will do them good. Clean out their houses just as promptly as if the weather was mild, and watch for insect pests just as closely as you would in the summer. Gather the eggs as soon after they are laid as possible, that they may not be chilled. Feed as regular as clock work. Water several times every day, always water with the chill taken off; and if a pinch of cayenne pepper is added occasionally it will not harm. At this season, it would be an abomination to allow poultry to roost in trees, or anywhere in the open air. The cold weather calls for all these things if you would have your poultry thrive, and many other suggestions it makes to the thoughtful keeper. Watching and working and warming will work wonders in winter in the poultry house.

Especial Care.

March is one of the most trying months for all kinds of stock, and every Farmer should take especial care of them during this period. The winds are generally searching, and the alterations of heat and cold affect stock even more than they do human beings; for we are better able to protect ourselves from them. Feed, also, sometimes runs low at this season, the proper amount not being provided, while pastures are greatly injured if trodden by cattle thus early. Give them especial care during this month.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

GROWING EARLY TOMATOES.

I write you according to "promise," and give you herewith my experience in growing early tomatoes, so as to have them ripen early, and thus give remunerative returns for trouble expended in starting in hot bed, and transplanting, &c. It is a crop requiring considerable trouble and outlay, sash, covering, &c., besides the long period the gardener has to wait before getting any return for his labor. My usual plan is to sow in hot bed the first week in February, taking care to put in plenty of good fresh manure, at least two feet deep, and wait several days before sowing, so that the fierce heat generated, will have passed off to some extent before sowing. The seed should be sown quite thickly in rows three or four inches apart, and there should be at least four inches of rich earth for a seed bed. Give air on pleasant days whenever practicable, so as to check the tendency to a spindling and weak growth. After plants are about four inches high, prepare a cold frame with plenty of rich loam mixed with fine rotted manure at the bottom. Set the plants about four or five inches apart, in rows running across the bed. If transplanted early in the season, it is best to put a few inches of fresh hot manure at the bottom of the cold frame, so as to act as a "send off." Keep the ground between the plants loosened up, and water whenever the ground dries out. Care must especially be given to pinching off the leaves frequently, so as to induce a stocky growth, as very much depends on the plant being stout and branched, when being transplanted to the open field, which should not be until danger from late frosts is over—say first week in May. It is best to cut between the plants with a long knife before removing to the field, so that blocks of earth will adhere to the roots. If a

good watering is given the bed at time of removing the plants, it does not matter about whether there is a "planting season" or not. The plants should be set right in the manure, and the earth pulled about them with a hoe. A sprinkling of guano at time of manuring the hills, will very greatly hasten the growth of the plants, which is important in the outset, if early fruit is wanted. They should be frequently plowed so as to keep them growing as fast as possible, until the tomatoes are as large as hen eggs, when the cultivation should cease. Never put early tomatoes on rich land as they go too much to vine, and consequently ripen later. A poor clay loam is the best soil to grow them in, and produces the best tomatoes for shipping or canning. For shipping for the Northern markets, pick when "just on the turn," and pack singly in peach crates, or better, in the new patent fruit carrier, some growers in A. A. Co., "start" the vines after producing a few ripe tomatoes, and claim to make by the operation. One thing is assured, only the earliest ripened bring the "fancy" prices. Yours,

Harman's A. A. Co., Md. R. S. C.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the clubs and farmers, generally, of Montgomery county, held in the Lyceum at Sandy Spring, on Tuesday, January 18, proved to be not only one of the most animated, but one of the largest ever held, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Hallowell, in opening the proceedings, said this was the fifteenth of these annual gatherings. This was no fixed body, coming together under stated laws, but only farmers and neighbors assembling to compare experiences and exchange notes—to give vent, perhaps, to some expressions of discouragement, but sure to

go away encouraged, and better citizens and better men from having met and counseled with each other. A need of the times is better farming. Statistics show that Maryland equals in area the kingdom of Belgium; Texas is as large as the German empire; California equals in extent the kingdom of Spain; the grain area of the United States is less than the territory occupied by Texas, whilst all our cotton is raised on an area equal to seven per cent. of that State. The wires yesterday were flashing the report of a royal commission in England on the depressed condition of affairs, especially of agriculture. Now, it has narrow limits; but here, with our grand area undeveloped, with not a single acre developed to do the most it can, what a future there is before an industrious, intelligent agricultural people! One of our troubles is waste. Everything here is produced in such profusion, we do not economize as we ought. No farmer will admit he does not get the most out of his labor, his manure, his feed that he ought; yet, in France, they live on what we waste. We pay too little attention to the little things. Think of our importing eggs by the million dozen! Don't let us hear of farmers being discouraged when such opportunities for using larger areas of land, and of larger productions from the areas we do use exist. Meetings like this encourage, stimulate and improve the farmer. Above all else, they lead him to think.

DISCUSSIONS OF VARIOUS TOPICS.

The discussion of the questions agreed upon was then gone into.

"How can we make our farms pay better?" The general answer was, farm less land and farm it better.

"Would the adoption of the township system be advisable in Maryland?" This was referred to a special committee, which was also directed to inquire into the possibility of the reduction of taxation in

Montgomery county, and report on both subjects at the next convention.

"Can we lessen the acreage of corn to advantage?" This was decided in the negative.

"Will it pay to use commercial fertilizers on the corn crop in our locality? Voted yes, by a large majority.

A bountiful lunch was provided by the members of the clubs. The committee of ladies attending to it and waiting upon the visitors consisted of Mary E. Moore, Sarah T. Miller, Hannah B. Stabler and Carrie M. Brooke, assisted by other ladies of the vicinity. A resolution of thanks was passed unanimously and sent into the ladies by Ed Lee and John C. Bently.

HENRY C. HALLOWELL,
President.

HENRY H. MILLER, } Secretaries.
FRANCIS SNOWDEN, }

INDIA WHEAT.

Perhaps one of the greatest sources of prospective alarm to the great wheat producing section of our country is the gradual growth of the supply from India, to all those nations forced to import it from abroad. It is only a few years since India stood way down to No. 13, in the supply of Great Britain with wheat; she now stands No. 2. How soon she will be able to take the place No. 1, and then to virtually monopolize the supply none of us can tell. Already during the past year 40,000,000 of bushels of wheat were exported, and there seems to be no good reason for supposing that it will be any less than this in the future. Her systems of railways are extending and her rates of transportation are very low and constantly declining. Already she places wheat on the wharfs of Liverpool at the same rates of freight as are charged from Chicago; while all the interests of the British manufacturers are to use the wheat of India in

preference to that of our country, as they can pay India with their manufactured goods. The influence of this supply affects every part of our country, lowering the price of wheat, so that it does not pay the actual cost of production, especially to the Farmers of the Atlantic belt.

And how shall the remedy be found? Only by cheaper means of transportation, or by improved methods of production, or an abandonment of competition for the markets of the world, and the turning of our attention to some other field of enterprise.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The most remarkable progress anywhere visible in our country at present is in our Southern States. It is equal, there, to the palmiest days of Western enterprise, and gives the most ample scope for the employment of both capital and labor. Towns are springing up in every favorable locality, and manufactories with all their accompanying stir and improvements are the order of the day. Railroads are projected in every section, and they are hardly incorporated before, the stock is absorbed and the roads in operation. This progress, too, bears no resemblance to the ephemeral towns of the West, which sprung up in a few years to be deserted as rapidly as they were built; but it is the result of permanent advantages which only increase with the accumulation of capital and the inflowing of the population. We rejoice to see this section of our country winning the appreciation of the people; for its resources are immense, its climate delightful, its lands abundant, and the configuration of the country adapted to the wants of every temperament of the most exacting disposition. The endless plains and prairies of the West are not to be found here, it is true; but mountains, hills, valleys and a sufficiency of level country

invite the emigrant; while the growth of towns and the great variety of natural productions in field and forest make glad those who seek homes in this favored region.

The Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and—miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm in Dakota into the shade completely. The 1,500,000 acres of our tract, Mr. Watkins said, was purchased in 1883 from the State of Louisiana and from the United States government. At that time it was vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers of the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, ect., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivation is done in a like manner; in fact, there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our

farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an icehouse, a bank, a ship-yard and a rice mill.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Our Agricultural College.

Much adverse criticism has for several years past been indulged in by many well thinking men throughout the State in regard to the management of our Agricultural College. These criticisms have been based almost entirely upon hearsay evidence. One of the natural results has been that the usefulness of the College has been lessened by taking away from it the State's aid. In the face of all this its present very efficient President has managed, not only to keep the College going, but has made it self-supporting, so says the Finance Committee after their visit to the College last Thursday. This same Committee reports that "\$5,000 have been expended in improvements, including steam heating apparatus and extensive chemical laboratory. The students are a fine body of young men, fully twice the number of last year." In congratulating President Smith, the State should also be congratulated upon this happy condition of affairs at one of its most important institutions.—*Marlboro Gazette,*

Woman's Work.

The Farmer's wives are, of all the wives in our land, the least complaining. On this account we feel disposed to speak a good word for them occasionally. Their work we know to be long continued and heavy; and now as the season of outdoor labor approaches, it will be greatly increased. In the midst of your own toil, don't forget your wife.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

During many years past, from time to time, the MARYLAND FARMER has advocated Farmer's gatherings for discussion of those subjects which may prove beneficial to all concerned. Our position is probably well known, for we have not failed to give free expression to our views. It is that these gatherings should be open to everyone who could communicate anything useful and interesting to those assembled; that no one should be excluded by technical rules, from giving his best words, his information and experience to the gathering. We would have the meetings free to all, with the chairman to give a general direction to the discussions. The objects of these meetings are to obtain the greatest amount of reliable information on the subjects before the gathering, and this from the experience of those who are present. If a stranger is present, and can give his good word, he should be made at home and heartily welcomed by all. Member, or no member, get all the good anyone has the power to bestow.

These thoughts have been impressed upon us, while reading the monthly agricultural discussions held in other parts of our country. We could not fail to observe the contrast between these monthly meetings, and our annual meeting of Farmers of Maryland recently held in Baltimore. In these monthly meetings not five minutes are spent in organizing. The hour of meeting arrives, the chairman calls the gathering to order, announces the subject, which was appointed at a previous gathering, and introduces the first speaker. Then follow questions and answers from all who are present, each one giving his own views and experience, his own method of working and the results of his method.

The State Agricultural Society passed a resolution at its last annual session for monthly meetings for discussion. We had

hoped to have the privilege of seeing some of their work before now. We trust the President in due season will be able to call the society together, to carry out this resolution—it having been placed in his discretionary power to do so.

Cattle Dying by Thousands.

In round numbers there were Jan. 1st, 200,000 head of cattle and 75,000 sheep on the ranges north and south of the Yellowstone river, within a radius of 100 miles of Fort Keogh. Up to that date stock had not suffered much from the severity of the winter, but during January and the half of February just closing, storms have been of unprecedented frequency and temperature has averaged the lowest for fifteen years. It is not possible to accurately estimate the losses, but they have been enormous, in some places amounting to the practical annihilation of whole herds. "At Point Lignite, I saw the most piteous and heartrending sight that ever met my gaze. As far as I could see up and down the river, cattle were standing knee deep in the snow, unable to obtain a blade of grass for sustenance, and gnawing the wood of the willows as a last resort. In a space of fifty yards square I counted twenty-five dead beasts, and a cowboy told me there were fully 1,000 dead between Lignite and Moon Creek, a few miles above. The living cattle are almost unable to move about, as their feet and ankles are but raw masses of bleeding flesh from having been cut at every step by the crusted snow. They occasionally go upon the ice in search of water, and finding an air hole, tumble into the river. Men cutting ice yesterday saw thirty cattle drowned in two hours. They could not be driven away, as they were mad with thirst. Trail-cattle are dying by the hundreds every day, and if chinooks do not set in in a

day or two, many stockmen will have no herds to corral at the opening of spring."

—*Chicago Tribune.*

[ED.—Why go to these Western wilds to suffer such calamities, when there is so much good land to be had, and at such low prices, in the beautiful States of Maryland and Virginia?

Crop Statistics, 1886.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician to the Department of Agriculture, has issued his closing account of the crop reports for 1886. The hay crop is given at 45 million tons from 38 million acres. The yield and increase of wheat, oats and corn is given for each of the states and territories. The wheat yield for the whole country was 12.40 bushels per acre, oats 26.40 bushels, and corn 22 bushels, the smallest rate for several years. The corn area 75,694,208 acres; the total crop aggregated 1,665,000,000 bushels, and has a farm value of \$610,000,000, or on the average 36.60 cents per bushel.

DAIRY FARMING IN THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans Picayune says: "Southern planters, who for half a century have been bringing from the fields of New England and the prairies of the West hay to feed their work animals and breeding stock, have at last begun to learn that the native grasses of their own fields and swamps is far more nutritious than the best that is brought from north of the Ohio river. By the same slow processes our people are beginning to learn that their section is eminently adapted to dairy farming, and, with the facilities now existing for artificial refrigeration, there is no portion of the country that presents greater advantages for this most important industry."

THERE are one hundred acres of asparagus in the town of Concord, Mass.

A Rare Chance to Purchase Fine Stock.

Our widely known and popular stock-breeder, Mr. E. B. Emory, of Centreville, Md., will hold his sixth annual auction sale of trotting bred mares and stallions, also registered short-horn bull calves, on March 11th, 1887, at the stables of Denny & Mitchell, N. W. cor. Boundary avenue and Oak streets, Baltimore. We trust our readers and others interested in fine stock, will be present, and encourage Mr. Emory in his enterprise. Among the lot to be sold is his famous stallion "Cyclops," having a record of 2.27, but has trotted the last half of a mile in 1.11. Mr. Emory says he will suffer a severe loss in the sale of Cyclops, "but he leaves his farm well stocked with fillies of his get." See advertisement in this number, which gives full information.

Preparation of Soil.

Prepare your ground thoroughly. Plow it to a reasonable depth, give it a good amount of fertilizer, and then work it over again and again until it is fully pulverized and in a fine condition for the reception of seed. More depends upon this than the generality of Farmers imagine. Should the season be very dry, this work will very likely secure you a crop where otherwise it would be a failure; should it be very wet, a similar result may be expected. In the one case the ground is open for every particle of moisture in the atmosphere; and in the other case, it is in the best condition to carry off excess of water.

THE Maryland Agriculture College is more prosperous than it has been for years. Notwithstanding much hostile criticism and great opposition President Smith has more than doubled the number of students and is meeting with the success he deserves.—*The Democrat at Easton, Md.*

Going Back to Work.

Slingluff & Co.

Bradstreet's publishes the following figures to show the cost of the recent strikes: Estimated losses of wages to strikers (January 1 to February 10) port of New York, longshoremen, boatmen, etc., \$800,000; boot and shoe factory employes, \$960,000; coal handlers, New Jersey shipping ports, \$465,000; New York and New Jersey freight handlers, \$140,000; tobacco and cigar factory operatives, \$65,000; textile (carpets and cordage) employes, \$50,000; iron and steel mill employes, \$12,000; glass factory employes, \$8,000; miscellaneous, \$150,000. Total wages sacrificed by striking employes, \$2,650,000.

The estimated total loss of wages by about 28,000 industrial employes, thrown out of work through scarcity of coal, on account of strikes by others, within forty days past, is \$350,000. Grand total wages sacrificed since January 1, \$3,000,000.

MAPES' MANURES, prepared expressly for Florida. This contains an interesting map of Florida, which is valuable to those contemplating an examination of that region. The Mapes Manures have proved of great value wherever used.

We learn with a good degree of pleasure that the business of the genuine Peruvian Guano has been given to the Mapes Company, and this is tantamount to saying that all their customers may rely upon what they receive in this line.

Meech Prolific Quince.

The experience of 1886 continued to show the marked superiority of the Meech's Prolific over all the other varieties cultivated. We have an arrangement with Mr. Meech that we can furnish Trees of this variety to any of our customers at his regular prices.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction that we once more call attention to this house. Standing as they do at the head of the manufacturing of fertilizers in Baltimore, with every accessory available for good and genuine work, and ample means to turn out fertilizers to suit every soil and locality, we believe we are only doing the Farmers a favor in directing them to Slingluff & Co. The whole field of phosphate is handled by them—South Carolina phosphates, Dissolved ground bone, and Special phosphates. Being, also, a Baltimore House, they are able to compete with any house in the country as to prices and the quality of their goods.

JAPAN presents a wonderful example as to how the soil can be utilized. With an area of 12,000,000 acres, about equal to that of California, the natives have reduced agriculture to such scientific principles as to feed and clothe 38,000,000 people, besides yielding 40,000,000 pounds of tea, 25,000 bales of silk, and large quantities of rice, tobacco and hemp for export. Of the whole population 20,000,000 belong to the agricultural class. The soil is black vegetable mould, wonderfully fertile. There are few domestic animals, but the Japanese supply the place of barn-yard manure with bran, seaweed, non-edible fish and lime. Rice is the great summer crop, and wheat is grown on the same land in winter. The latter is boiled like rice or made into cakes. but bread is unknown. Grains are ground with small handmills, precisely like those used by the ancient Egyptians. Every sort of vegetable is grown, and at least 100 food plants, unknown to us except as weeds, have been domesticated in Japan.—*Ex.*

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year

Defects in Patent Laws.

We have received a second quite lengthy article from our correspondent on this subject, which does not yet seem to touch our position as stated in our January number, either because we have failed to make it clear enough, or from the apprehension that we would impair the patentee's claims. * * * We believe that patentees should have all the protection necessary to secure to them the reward for their genius, as we will explain further in our April number.

MR. JOHN BROOKS, of Princeton, Mass., informs us that his experiments at making hornless cows of his pure Jersey calves have been highly satisfactory. Last spring he operated upon five heifers, when but a few weeks old, taking the incipient horns and a ring of surrounding skin out at a clean cut, with a pocket-knife. It was a simple thing to do, caused little apparent pain, and the sores quickly healed over the hair, soon covering the shrunken scar entirely from view. He purposes to continue the practice of dehorning his annual increase of calves till he shall have a full herd of pure "no horn" Jerseys.—*N. E. Farmer.*

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Baltimore Publishing Company a copy of the Maryland Directory and State Gazette for 1887, and find it one of the most complete works of the kind that has ever been published in Maryland. It is an invaluable aid to business men. We would not be without it for five times its price. The work has been arranged and edited by Mr. John R. Bland, Secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore City, and his name alone is a sufficient guarantee of its merit. It will be forwarded by the Baltimore Publishing Company to any address upon receipt of the price, \$2.50.

Domestic Recipes.

PARKER HOUSE SOUP.—Three quarts beef stock; one carrot, one beet, one turnip, two small onions, all cut fine; three quarts raw tomatoes, or one can of tomatoes. Boil all together one hour. Strain and mash through sieve. Put five ounces butter into a pan, heat to light brown; stir into it five tablespoonfuls flour; mix well, then add to the soup. Season with salt and pepper. Add one dessertspoonful brown sugar. Set back on the fire to boil five minutes. Skim. Toast baker's bread, cut in small squares, put a few in each plate.

SAGO SOUP.—Take good, clear, soup stock; remove the fat from the top and strain. Bring to a boil, and stir in half a cup of pearl sago, which has been well washed and soaked for half an hour in tepid water, or three hours in cold. Season if needed. Simmer half an hour, and pour out. Send around grated cheese with it.

TOMATO SOUP.—Boil slowly a knuckle of veal and beef-bone with celery. Strain and add part of a can of tomatoes. Cook half an hour and strain again. Mix one tablespoonful of cracker powder with a cup of cream in a bowl. Add to it some of the soup, mix thoroughly and pour all back into the pot. Boil gently a few minutes and serve.

OX-TAIL SOUP.—One ox-tail, two pounds lean beef, four carrots, three onions, thyme; cut the tail into several pieces and fry brown in butter. Slice the onions and two carrots, and after removing the ox-tail, put in these and brown also; when done, tie in a bag with a bunch of thyme and drop into the soup pot; lay the pieces of ox-tail in, then the meat in small pieces; grate over them the two whole carrots and add four quarts of cold water, with pepper and salt; boil from

four to six hours, according to size of tail; strain fifteen minutes before serving, and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of browned flour. Boil ten minutes longer.

APPLE CAKE.—The juice and grated rind of one lemon, with one sour apple and one cup of sugar boiled five minutes, makes the jelly. To make the cake, take four eggs, one cup of sugar, a piece of butter the size of a butternut, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda; bake quickly in three jelly-cake tins.

FRICASSIED CHICKEN.—Wash the chicken thoroughly and cut up; put into a pot and cover with cold water. Let it stew until tender. When done, have ready a thickening of cream or milk and flour, and stir it into the stew; add butter, pepper, and salt. In the meantime have a nice shortcake, rolled as thin as pie-crust, baked and cut into squares. Lay the cakes on a large platter, and pour the chicken and gravy over them.

Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c.

The Fifth Annual Report of the New York Experiment Station, has come to hand, while the bulletins which have been issued from time to time, have proved valuable, this complete exhibit of the work of the station is well worth preservation, as it shows in detail and by condensed statistics the experiments. The Farmers of New York are greatly favored, who are fortunate enough to profit by the work done at Geneva, under the direction of Dr. Sturtevant. Such Experiment Stations should be established in every State of our Union. May the Hatch Bill speedily accomplish it.

The Catalogue of John Saul, of Washington, D. C., Nurseryman, Seed Grower, Florist. One of the most comprehensive Catalogues of new, rare and beautiful plants. If you are expecting to purchase this spring, send for copy, and do not forget to include his descriptive Catalogue of Roses.

We have received from B. B. Hance, Agent, Little Silver, N. J., a pamphlet devoted to "Meech's Prolific Quince." This new Quince has evidently come with the intention of mak-

ing for itself a history. It will be well for all who wish information concerning it to address as above.

Robert Buist, Jr., sends us *Buist's Garden Guide*, which has, since the year 1828, made its regular appearance, with one of the most perfect catalogues of vegetable seeds to be found in the country. Philadelphia, Pa.

Catalogue of Palmyra Nurseries and Fruit Farm. A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y.

Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., *Catalogue of Seeds, Vegetables and Flowers.* Paris, France. It compares quite favorably with the many Catalogues issued in our own country, and is one of the most extensive we receive from abroad.

Mohawk Valley Seeds, A. C. Nellis & Co., 64 Cortlandt street, New York.

T. J. Lovett, *Catalogue of Small Fruits and Nursery Stock.* Little Silver, N. J.

Catalogue of Northern Grown Seeds. Northrup, Braslau & Goodwin Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Illustrated Catalogue of Joseph Harris Seed Co., Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

W. H. Smith, 1018 Market street, Philadelphia. Seeds, Farm, Garden and Greenhouse requisites.

Catalogue of Ashland Park Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

American Kindergarten for February.

A very finely printed and illustrated *Catalogue of Flowers and Garden Seeds*, from J. C. Vaughn. Chicago, Illinois.

A new paper comes to us from Memphis, Tenn., called *The Mississippi Valley Farmer*. It is well printed on good paper, 32 page quarto, and shows talent in articles and make-up. \$1.00 per year.

Consular Reports for December and January. Also, special on Customs Duties on American Produce.

From Agricultural Department, Division of Chemistry, Report on Manufacture of Sugar. Also, Supplement to General Index.

A 42-page pamphlet on *Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush*, by Prof. A. J. Cook, comes from A. J. Root, Medina, Ohio. 40c. by mail.

The Swiss Cross, monthly magazine of Agassiz Association, New York. 15c. for sample copy.

The Woman's Magazine for January. 64-page magazine of quarto shape, for \$1.00 a year. Brattleboro', Vt.

OUR LETTER BOX.

The following are a few of the many letters received by us daily, and we return to each one our hearty thanks:

DIANA MILLS, VA., Feb. 8th, 1887.
Mr. Ezra Whitman.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find check to pay my subscription to the "Maryland Farmer, as per enclosed bill, which please receipt and return.

We are more and more pleased with the "Maryland Farmer" every year, and expect to take it as long as you keep it up to the present standard.

Wishing you a prosperous New Year, I am yours, very truly,
JNO. S. H.

T. B., Md., Feb. 10th, 1887.
Editor Maryland Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send my subscription to your valuable journal. I have been a subscriber to your paper for twenty odd years, and as anxiously look forward to its monthly coming as I do for my nightly rest. It is always a contest among the family who shall read it first. I regard it as one of the most valuable works published, and trust it may long continue in its career of usefulness.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. G.

Plant Fruit Trees.

Our farmers should plant more fruit trees than they do, and to-day there are hundreds of farmers owning fine grass and grain farms, who have not a dozen fruit trees on their places, and what little fruit they consume being bought of more provident neighbors. The first cost is comparatively small for 50, 100, or even a couple of hundred fruit trees of different kinds and varieties, they take up but little land (and when they do they soon

more than pay for it), and enhance the value of the place many hundreds of dollars. In every way they are desirable, money cannot be expended in a better way, and there is no excuse for farmers, when we have plenty of reliable nurserymen in our own State, and amongst them we would recommend to our readers the well-known firm of Wm. Corse & Son, Post-office box 408, Baltimore, Md.

Apples in Piedmont, Va.

[Extracts from a letter to the Home Farm, from W. F. Massey.]

From near the base of Humpback mountain, one of the giants of the Blue Ridge, a scattered and irregular range of foothills, known as the Ragged mountains, runs in an easterly direction to the neighborhood of Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, one of the last hills in the range being Monticello mountain, noted as the home of Thomas Jefferson. On these hills is the home of the noted Albemarle Pippin. It is generally supposed abroad that the Albemarle Pippin apple grows everywhere in Albemarle, but this is far from being the case. It reaches its best only on the mountain sides, and is utterly worthless in the valleys. So capricious is it, that even on the mountains the apples grown on the Ragged mountains are much superior to those grown on the slopes of the main Blue Ridge. Where it succeeds there is no apple that can compare with it, and every fall the agents of the Liverpool shippers scour the hills buying up all that are raised, since no apple can compete with it in the English market. No Florida orange grove can compare with a well-managed Pippin orchard on the Ragged mountains. And still these mountain lands can be bought for a mere song, so slow are the people here in grasping the opportunities around them.

WORSE THAN SMALL POX.

A GREAT DANGER WHICH MENACES AN
UNSUSPICIOUS PUBLIC.

The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, in London, reports that over fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constipated or inactive kidneys.

Consumption is one of our national diseases, and the above report goes to prove what has often been said in our columns during the last eight years, that kidney troubles are not only the cause of more than half of the cases of consumption, but of ninety out of every hundred other common diseases. They who have taken this position, made their claims after elaborate investigation, and their proof that they have discovered a specific for the terrible and stealthy kidney diseases, which have become so prevalent among us, is wise and convincing.

We have recently received from them a fresh supply of their wonderful advertising. They have challenged the medical profession and science to investigate. They have investigated, and those who are frank have admitted the truth of their statements. They claim that ninety per cent. of diseases come originally from inactive kidneys; that these inactive kidneys allow the blood to become filled with uric acid poison; that this uric acid poison in the blood carries disease through every organ.

There is enough uric acid developed in the system within twenty-four hours to kill half a dozen men.

This being a scientific fact, it requires only ordinary wisdom to see the effect inactive kidneys must have upon the system.

If this poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the bowels, stomach or liver become inactive, we know it at once, but other organs help them out. If the kidneys become constipated and dormant, the warning comes later on, and often when it is too late, because the effects are remote from the kidneys and those organs are not suspected to be out of order.

Organs that are weak and diseased are unable to resist the attacks of this poison, and the disease often takes the form of and is treated as a local affliction, when in re-

ality the real cause of the trouble was inactive kidneys.

Too many medical men of the present day hold what was a fact twenty years ago, that kidney diseases is incurable, according to the medicines authorized by their code. Hence, they ignore the original cause of disease itself, and give their attention to useless treating of local effects.

They dose the patient with quinine, morphine, or with salts and other physics, hoping that thus nature may cure the disease, while the kidneys continue to waste away with inflammation, ulceration and decay, and the victim eventually perish.

The same quantity of blood that passes through the heart, passes through the kidneys. If the kidneys are diseased, the blood soaks up this disease and takes it all through the system. Hence it is, that the claim is made that Warner's safe cure, the only known specific for kidney diseases, cures 90 per cent. of human ailments, because it, and it alone, is able to maintain the natural activity of the kidneys, and to neutralize and remove the uric acid, or kidney poison, as fast as it is formed.

If this acid is not removed, there is inactivity of the kidneys, and there will be produced in the system paralysis, apoplexy, dyspepsia, consumption, heart disease, head-aches, rheumatism, pneumonia, impotency, and all the nameless diseases of delicate women. If the poisonous matter is separated from the blood, as fast as it is formed, these diseases, in a majority of cases, would not exist.

It only requires a particle of small-pox virus to produce that vile disease, and the poisonous matter from the kidneys, passing all through the system and becoming lodged at different weak points, is equally destructive, although more disguised.

If it were possible for us to see into the kidneys, and how quickly the blood passing through them goes to the heart and lungs and other parts of the system, carrying this deadly virus with it, all would believe without hesitation what has so often been stated in advertisements in these columns, that the kidneys are the most important organs in the body.

They may regard this article as an advertisement and refuse to believe it, but that is a matter over which we have no control. Careful investigation and science

itself are proving beyond a doubt that this organ is, in fact, more important than any other in the system as a health regulator, and as such should be closely watched, for the least sign of disordered action.

MARVELOUS CHANGES.

WHAT THE FUTURE WILL BE TO THOSE
WHO REFUSE TO BELIEVE.

Is this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late?

Those that see the changes early avail themselves early, and thereby receive benefit.

The shrewd iron man sees the iron interest transferred from Pittsburg and Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama, and in his far-sightedness sees the furnaces in Pennsylvania torn down and deserted for this new and prolific field. It is claimed by the iron men of Alabama that the low price at which iron can be produced there will revolutionize the iron interests of the world.

We have seen the grain-growing centres of this country shifted to the West. We have seen the pork-packing industry from Cincinnati to Chicago, and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. Southern cotton mills undersell New England and American markets, and challenge the world.

We have seen and are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prominent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. To-day no first-class company will insure any amount unless they have a rigid analysis of the fluids passed, and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their reports they show that the death of sixty of every 100 people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England reports that sixty of every 100

victims of consumption also have serious disorders of the kidneys.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being discussed:

"Is not this disorder the real cause of consumption?"

Ten years ago the microscope was something seldom found in a physician's office; now ever physician of standing has one and seldom visits his patients without calling for a sample of fluids for examination.

Why is all this? Is it possible that we of the present generation are to die of diseases caused by the kidney disorders? or shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the only recognized specific, and thus remove the effects? It is established beyond a doubt that a very large percentage of deaths in this country are traceable to diseased kidneys. For years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that there is no sound health when the kidneys are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible disorder upon public attention. We are continually hearing its praises sounded.

This means wonders?

Cannot the proprietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its termination? Are we to hope against hope, and wait without our reward?

The most significant of all changes, however, that we of to-day can note is this radical change of view to which the public has been educated: It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree deranged.

California Wine and Raisin Crop.

The actual product of the California raisin vineyards of 1886 was no less than 703,000 boxes of twenty-two pounds each. At that rate the raisin product is worth nearly \$1,000,000. But that is a very low estimate, for after being packed in the regular sized boxes they sell for an average of ten cents a pound, which would make the total product worth over \$1,500,000.

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THE

"MARYLAND FARMER"**A STANDARD MAGAZINE,**

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and
for ten years the only one.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

141 WEST PRATT STREET,**BALTIMORE, MD.****BALTIMORE, MARCH 1st, 1887.**

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" " 20	-	14 00
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Half Page	12.00	25.00	40.00	70.00
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The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency.

THIS Agency has been some years in operation, increasing in usefulness each year, until it has become of great convenience and importance to the Farmer. In the hurry of the work upon the Farm, often some article is required, and if the Farmer has to leave his work and visit Baltimore to purchase the article wanted, it would be a great inconvenience and expense to him, while all that is now necessary, is, to enclose check, draft or Post office order to the "Maryland Farmer Agency," and the article wanted will be purchased and shipped at probably a less price and of better quality than the Farmer would have obtained had he come to Baltimore himself. Therefore the Agency has become of great value to Farmers throughout the South.

The Agency will guarantee that any article purchased will be at the lowest market price in Baltimore, and without charge for commission.

See advertisement on page 64.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER
PURCHASING AGENCY
141 WEST PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Patrons of this Agency will have the experience of one who has been more than forty years engaged in this business, and well acquainted with every article that is required for the farm and plantation. We will furnish

FARM IMPLEMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Seeds, Fertilizers, High-Bred, Fashionable, and Herd Book Stock, Poultry, &c., and any article wanted upon the Farm, in large or small quantities, at the **LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

TERMS:—In order to supply our customers at the lowest prices, it will be necessary for the cash, P. O. order or draft, to accompany the order.

EZRA WHITMAN,
 BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The MARYLAND FARMER will be furnished the entire year of 1887 for one dollar, postage prepaid. Those wishing to avail themselves of this offer will enclose to us one dollar in currency, check, P. O. Order or stamps, and it will have our prompt attention. The following blank may be cut out and filled up which will save the trouble of writing:

E. WHITMAN, Editor of Maryland Farmer.

Dear Sir :—Enclosed please find one dollar in.....for which please send me the "Maryland Farmer," as per the above proposition.

Name,.....

Post Office,.....

County,.....

State,.....